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D. M. MARRS : Editor
Vinita, Okla. Thursday, June 3

The location of \$35,000 worth of bridges in Craig county is a big thing in itself.

Those who declared the lid could not be kept on in Vinita are becoming convinced.

Some republican newspapers are afraid the democratic party will be hopelessly split on the tariff.

The proposition to organize a county fair association is one of the feasible things that is in easy reach just now.

The stone and concrete bridge is attracting the attention of the people everywhere. Let Craig county build no other sort.

The need of a modern hotel for this city is becoming so urgent that some enterprising individual or company will about undertake it shortly.

The Watchman has nominated the town of Welch for county seat, the election to take place when Vinita ceases to be the county seat. That's fair enough.

The city council sometime ago gave the M. K. & T. Railway company ten days to begin the construction of its long-delayed crossings on Illinois and Canadian avenues. The time is up and there is nothing doing.

Rev. L. C. Wolfe, pastor of the Shawnee First Baptist church has openly and scathingly criticized the jury that acquitted Judge Mabon. He says the jurors are unfit to associate with their fellows, and that the trial was "a gross miscarriage of justice."

BOARD TO EMPLOY STATE ENGINEER

State Officials Cannot Buy Even Lead Pencils Except Through Board.

Guthrie, Okla., June 3.—No state officer of state board of Oklahoma can purchase so much as a dozen lead pencils except through the board of public affairs, and an agent of the board must be appointed at every state institution to make emergency purchases and pay for emergency repairs, such as can not be contracted for.

This condition developed at a long conference yesterday between the state board of public affairs and all the various officers and other boards of the state. It was agreed by resolution to turn over all control of the purchase of supplies for the various state offices, departments and institutions to the board of public affairs.

Colonel Roy Hoffman, chairman of the board of public affairs, said he was not ready to state just what details would be followed in such cases, but that the board would try to do the right thing by all state departments and follow the law strictly.

State Auditor Trapp stated that he would not approve any vouchers for supplies unless approved by the department or board for which they were purchased as well as by the board of public affairs.

Colonel Hoffman expressed the belief that the board would have to employ the services of a state engineer to superintend construction work.

A Pretty Home Wedding.

A very pretty home wedding occurred last evening when Troy Smith and Miss Alberta Sherer were married at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. J. L. Sherer. Only a few intimate friends were present and at 5 o'clock the bride and groom took their places under a canopy of red roses, where the beautiful and impressive ceremony was pronounced by Rev. G. W. Snodgrass. The bride was dressed in cream silk and carried a bouquet of cape jasmine.

Mr. and Mrs. Smith will leave Friday for an extended trip through the north after which they will make their home in Vinita, where Mr. Smith will engage in business.

A chapter of the Knights and Ladies of Security was organized last evening, with a membership of about thirty.

Discusses Protection For Coal and Petroleum

By Associated Press.

Washington, June 2.—Protection for the coal and petroleum industries of the United States was the subject of a long speech in the senate today by Senator Elkins, of West Virginia. He took the position that the coal producers of the country are in no position to stand a reduction in the existing rates of duty or reciprocal relation with Canada, and that protection should be given to independent producers of oil regardless of whether this would result in benefits to the Standard Oil company or not.

Taking up first the coal question, Mr. Elkins said that coal mining is the chief industry of West Virginia and has been for generations. He gave many interesting figures as to the production of coal and its value at the mouth of the mine. Speaking of the value of coal, he said it should be considered in connection with transportation for the reason that it does not become valuable for commercial purposes until it reaches the point of distribution and consumption. The total production of coal in the United States last year was given at 419,000,000 tons valued at about \$500,000,000 at the mines. The transportation to points of consumption was estimated to be \$600,000,000.

According to Mr. Elkins, the average profit on a ton of bituminous coal is about fifteen cents and during the last two years he asserted that there had been no profit. The largest factor in producing coal, he said, is labor, which constitutes about eighty per cent of the cost. Speaking of the large number of people employed in the coal mining industry, Mr. Elkins said that a large coal plant is always the nucleus of a town; and that the abandonment or the closing of large and established mines, or their interment, would destroy whole communities and towns and bring distress and ruin to many people.

"The coal industry in West Virginia can no more be disturbed, injured, or impaired with great damage," said Mr. Elkins, "than the manufacturing interests of New England, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, without bringing distress upon communities and even disorganized society. Placing a low duty on coal would be disastrous to West Virginia."

After speaking at length concerning the coal industry of Nova Scotia and other provinces of Canada, Mr. Elkins declared that if Nova Scotia coal should be made free or the duty reduced it would in time, as new mines are opened and developed, gradually enter New England and displace the sixteen million tons of coal now shipped there from West Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania. The effect of this, he said, would be to destroy the market for that amount of American coal and throw out of employment from twelve thousand to fifteen thousand miners and reduce the wages of the rest.

The operation of the Dingley law, fixing a rate of 67 cents per ton on bituminous coal and 15 cents on slack, said Mr. Elkins, allows nearly all of the coal imported from Nova Scotia to enter the New England market at the fifteen cent rate. Describing the manner in which this end is accomplished, the senator said that the Nova Scotia shipper drops the coal into railroad cars from an unusual height and that the coal is broken still more by passing it through tubes with breakers inside in transferring it from railroad cars to barges. When it reaches Boston it is in condition to pass through a half inch screen and take the low duty fixed for slack. As most of the Nova Scotia product is used in making coke, it arrives in form suited to the purposes of New England gas manufacturers. Mr. Elkins offered an amendment defining coal slack which he believes will prevent this misinterpretation of the law.

"In case of a low duty or free coal more mines would be opened immediately in Nova Scotia," said Mr. Elkins, "and being at the very doors of New England and the east, the increased production would find a market which, with the low cost of transportation and cheap labor, would ultimately drive the West Virginia and Maryland coals out of the New York, New England, and New Jersey markets. Those results would be so disastrous, so ruinous, and demoralizing that West Virginia can never consent to free coal or low duty; and the coal industry, it seems to me, not only in West Virginia and Maryland, but all over the United States, must be protected in framing a tariff bill."

In speaking of the petroleum industry, Mr. Elkins said he proposed to vote to protect it by levying a reasonable duty on it, and that he would not vote otherwise in response to a prejudice against the Standard Oil company. He offered figures to show that during the past two years oil production has doubled in the United States. The value of oil producing property of independent concerns and independent

refineries, he said, is about eight times greater than that of the Standard Oil company. The independent producers sell most of their oil to the Standard Oil company, which Mr. Elkins explained by the fact that this company has nearly all of the pipe lines to the sea and does most of the refining. According to the senator's figures, the Standard Oil company produces only eleven per cent of the crude oil of the United States and independent operators produce the other eighty-nine per cent. Placing oil on the free list, he said, would injure the independent producer of oil, because he produces nearly all the crude oil of the United States, and foreign oil would compete with the independent producer. Speaking for the 250 independent oil producers in West Virginia, Mr. Elkins said that they insist that if the countervailing duty on crude petroleum and its products is taken off, as provided in the Payne bill, there should be a duty of forty per cent ad valorem on petroleum and its products or a specific duty of one cent a gallon on crude oil.

Mr. Elkins declared that no important American farm product or manufactured product in New England, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, the Northwest and Pacific states, which competes with foreign products is on the free list, and continuing he said:

"If there is to be a revision or a change in the tariff downward or upward, or however made, I protest why make it downward on coal, oil, lumber, iron ore, hides, and other southern products and not on highly protected products? Why reduce the duty on lumber fifty per cent and increase or retain a high duty on wheat, barley, cotton, woolen goods, cutlery, shoes, sugar and many other articles? Protection should not be mountain high on some competing products with none on others. The present tariff bill must be made right to last. Duties must be fairly and justly levied and distributed on foreign products, with no favoritism to states or sections.

START LOCATING SUB-AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES

Guthrie, Okla., June 3.—J. P. Connors, president of the state board of agriculture, E. D. Cameron, state superintendent of public instruction and J. H. Donnell, president of the A. & M. college, left for Texas and other northwest counties for the purpose of locating a sub-agricultural college in that part of the state. When they return they will locate three other similar schools.

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L. P. GARRISON

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	July 15, 1908	Call statement
	\$150,761.50	
	Sept. 23, 1908	Call statement
	\$170,488.32	
	November 27, 1908	Call statement
	\$198,755.16	
	Feb. 5, 1909	Call statement
	\$206,689.22	
	April 28, 1909	Call Statement
	\$324,070.01	

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